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One Dollar a Year.

The Commissioner in the Contest Cases says the Republicans Were Honestly Elected.

Jefferson City Letter.

Jefferson City, May 20. — Unless the judges of the supreme court find more merit in the contests filed by Gantt, Timmonds and Gass, defeated democrats, against Brown, Kennish and Evans, elected republicans, than Hon. Romulus E. Culver has found, judgment will go against the democratic contestants when their cases are concluded in the supreme court about the first of July.

Mr. Culver, an able lawyer and sterling democrat who lives at St. Joseph, was appointed special commissioner of the court to hear testimony and make a record of facts in these cases, and then to report his findings and make recommendations. On the 15th of May, after fifteen months had passed, he reported to the court all of the facts developed in the contest proceedings and all of the facts alleged by the contestants but disproven or unproven. He made no recommendations, however, as nothing short of a suggestion that the cases be summarily dismissed could be justified by the record submitted; and such a recommendation to an honest court would have been superfluous.

Stripped of all legal verbiage his report to the court shows that not one of the many charges of fraud and illegality in the election in St. Louis in November 1910, as set out in the petitions of the contestants, was proven; and the nature of the report indicates conclusively that the contests were ill advised, prejudiced and unfair. Mr. Culver gave the attorneys for the contestants every advantage that could be legally and fairly accorded them and was eminently fair in his rulings and patient in his tedious task. He gave them his moral support in securing extension after extension of the time allotted by the court for submitting their evidence and getting into the record what they desired to show. When, after weary months of public hearings and week after week of indulgence their last day for proving something had passed, he took up the voluminous record, analysed it carefully, compiled its main features, showed the utter failure of the contestants to prove their chief allegations, showed that foreign born voters whose registration was alleged to be defective were as numerous on one side as the other, that negro citizens who were alleged to be fraudulent voters were in fact legally registered and qualified voters, and showed that, in all essential particulars, the election of 1910 in St. Louis was devoid of fraud and was conducted without prejudice or injustice toward the democratic contestants.

So conclusive are the deductions and statements of Commissioner Culver that the court must find in the record or in the pleadings of the attorneys for the contestants something not now apparent or else sustain the republican contestants. Few men in public life here, or elsewhere in the state, anticipate anything else than judgment for the republican contestants. The attorneys for the contestants may file their brief immediately, and in a few days thereafter the attorneys for the contestants may file theirs. The cases are set for final hearing on the 17th of June. A very few days may suffice to perfect a decision. It is more than probable that the cases will be determined before the court adjourns for the summer.

In advance of a final decision by the supreme court it is fair to say that Selden P. Spencer and Lon O. Hocker, attorneys for the republican contestants, have won a notable victory over two of the ablest and shrewdest democratic lawyers in Missouri—both formerly members of the supreme court—Judges Marshall of St. Louis and Williams of Booneville. And they have contributed much to the cause of honest elections by proving conclusively in these cases that in the city of St. Louis, one of the greatest cities of America, elections are now honestly and fairly conducted. They have done much toward remov-

ing from the public mind the well established impression that elections in that city are yet manipulated by corrupt men to made to serve the purposes of unscrupulous partisans. They have shown that respectable people do the voting and that honest ballots only are cast or counted; that policemen not only protect honest voters but effectively intimidate and prevent crooks and repeaters. They have shown that registration is fair and honest and election officials, as a rule, do their full duty. Proving the honesty, the fairness and regularity of a general election in St. Louis, in a record spread before the supreme court is a great public service—an achievement not dreamed of by the wily democratic politicians who sought through these contests to array the honest voters in the counties against equally honest voters in St. Louis because democratic majorities in the counties are overcome in that city.

The Market Letter.

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 20. — Cattle prices moved up 15 to 20 cents last week, as the run was small again. Dealers figure that the consuming public will not stand for much further advance before it quits eating beef, in which event sales of dressed meat will fall off and urgency of packers' needs will be displaced by independence, and a chance to get back at sellers, who have had it their own way all spring. But the limit has not quite been reached, as the market is strong to 10 higher today, and a new top at \$9.15, for the year, and for all time in May at this market, was paid. These top cat were not by any means a sensational drove by way of finish or breeding, being Colorado range bred herefords, branded, weighing 1382 pounds. Another drove of branded Colorados sold at \$8.85 today, and a seven car drove of natives brought the same price. Some sugar mill steers of light weights, 1092 pounds, brought \$8.30 today. The quarantine districts were represented by a good variety today, embracing 55 carloads from Oklahoma and from south Texas. Quality was lacking in most of it, and steer sales ranged from \$5.25 to \$6.35. Prime fed steers would sell in line with prices in native division. Stockers and feeders are holding up firm, stock steers at \$5.00 to \$7.00, feeders \$6.50 to \$7.40.

The hog market lost much of its snap on the closing days last week, and an enormous supply at Chicago to-day again floored the selling side. Prices here are off 5 to 10 cents, run 8500 head. Only one load of choice hogs was included today, which sold at \$7.80, otherwise sales ranged largely from \$7.45 to \$7.75. Receipts at the eleven leading markets of the country so far this year are almost eleven million hogs, which is one million more than same period last year, three million more than in 1910, one million more than in 1909, and one million less than in 1908, same periods each year.

Sheep and lambs touched low spot the middle of last week, after which time prices mended a little. The market is 10 to 15 higher today, run 13,000 head. Woolled stock is all in here for the season, and only 40,000 head remain at feeding stations adjacent to Chicago yet to be marketed. Texas muttons sold at \$4.60 to \$5.25 today, and goats are worth \$3.20 to \$3.60 in most cases. Dealers say Texans will begin to dwindle this week in volume, and no great number of natives is expected for awhile. Spring lambs are worth \$6.50 to \$9.50, top ones weighing around 60 pounds.

J. A. RICKART,

Market Correspondent.

Never in the history of Missouri have the eleemosynary institutions rendered better service or been conducted with such intelligent economy. The democrats boast of having established our chief eleemosynary institutions but they cannot boast of such effective management or such satisfactory results as have been obtained under three years of republican administration.

Direct Election of Senators.

At last the states of the union are to have opportunity to change the federal constitution so as to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, instead of by the state legislatures. By the necessary two-thirds vote of each house of congress an amendment to the federal constitution has been submitted for ratification to the legislatures of the 48 states of the union, providing that members of the United States senate from each state be elected by the qualified voters thereof. U. S. senators are now elected by a majority vote of the members of both houses of the state legislature sitting in joint assembly. This method has, for many years, been opposed by advocates of political reforms because it makes possible the election of ambitious men of great wealth who seek membership in the senate merely as a matter of high distinction or for commercial purposes.

posed to do so. Senator Stone, who succeeded Mr. Vest, was also a poor man when elected, and is not in the rich class now. Senator Warner, who succeeded Mr. Cockrell, was a poor man and his election was properly attributed to a deadlock in the joint assembly and to his position as a popular leader in his party and a citizen of great distinction.

Before Senator Stone's second election a primary election law had been enacted under which the voters of each party name their candidate for senator, who must, in turn, be supported by the members of the legislature elected on the ticket with him. It was under that law that Stone was re-elected in 1909 and that Senator Reed was elected in 1911. As far as Missouri is concerned her senators are selected by the voters, though the first election under the senatorial primary law was not free of suspicion and was the subject of bitter controversy.

Major Cannot Deceive Them.

As a candidate for governor, Attorney General Major is boasting of his official achievements. That foolishness will mock him in due time. But that is not the worst of his folly. He is charging that Governor Hadley tried to induce the state board of equalization to double or treble the taxes of farmers and citizens generally by a rule requiring assessment of all taxable property at its real or cash value on the day of assessment.

What Governor Hadley really proposed is a matter of record—recorded in the proceedings of the board of equalization and in the public prints. Together with State Treasurer Cowgill, a democrat, Governor Hadley proposed that the taxable property of the state be assessed at its real value, as required, in unequivocal terms, by the constitution, and that the rate of taxation be lowered to not more than ten cents on each \$100 of such valuation for state purposes. It is now 17 cents, and the returns from that rate are not sufficient to meet requirements of the state government because taxable property, except in the city of St. Louis, is assessed at about one third of its real value. In that city taxable property is assessed at about 70 per cent of its real value.

It was the idea of Governor Hadley to make every man pay his just proportion of taxes, no more, no less. By taxing the real value of property the tax rate could be reduced finally to 6 or 7 cents on the \$100, and the tax bills of honest tax payers would be no greater than heretofore; while the bills of dishonest taxpayers would be increased to an honest degree. It was such an honest, fair, legal and proper system of taxation that Attorney General Major opposed. It would be no compliment to him to say that he did not understand the Hadley proposition. He understood it fully, but he knew how easily he could deceive some of the people concerning it, and he is now trying to play that game. Nobody but a demagogue would try to win the favor of honest taxpayers in that way. Instead of telling the people that Governor Hadley tried to observe his oath to support the constitution of the state by practically demanding of the board of equalization that all property be assessed at its real value, Major, waiving his own oath, opposed the proposition and now tries to make political capital of it. Is a man who will attempt thus to deceive his fellow citizens about the honest efforts of the present governor of the State fit to follow him in the gubernatorial office? Is such a man worthy of the democratic nomination for governor? Hardly! Major is too little, no matter how measured.

Candidates for township committeemen are not required to make announcement, like candidates for public offices. They are to be selected by party voters at the August primary, not nominated. Great care should be exercised by republican voters in selecting the men who are to conduct the affairs of their party during the great campaign that is to follow the August primary election.

If you want to run for governor or for any other office this year you will have to wake up and get your name on your party ticket by the first of June. The primary law puts up the bars sixty days before the primary election, which must be held on the first Tuesday in August.

Last week was a strenuous period in the republican and democratic pre-convention campaigns, but this week will be more so. The nerves of political leaders are unstrung these days.

Fruit Prospects in Southwest Missouri.

Reports from special correspondents in every county of the state to the state board of horticulture show that throughout the state the prospects at this time are good for large crops of apples, cherries, pears, plums and strawberries. The detailed report for the southwest section of the state follows:

This section shows well in tree fruits, apples being 100 per cent; cherries, 90 per cent; pears, 98 per cent, and plums, 90 per cent. This is the only section from which correspondents report peach bloom of any consequence. In a very small area there will be a partial crop. Grapes are placed at 80 per cent. Blackberries and raspberries appear to have received the worst injury in this section, being 30 and 25 per cent respectively. Gooseberries and currants average 80 to 85 per cent each.

A Great Bargain.

Do you want a great daily paper at an extremely low price? If so, send only \$1.00 and you will receive the great Kansas City Daily and Sunday Journal every day in the week for six full months, which is just one-half former price. Now is the time to get a great daily cheap for campaign reading. Remember, \$1.00 is all you have to send to get the great Daily and Sunday Journal 6 full months. Send now, as the great offer will not be good after June 1, 1912. Address

THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL,
Dept. A. Kansas City, Mo.

Senator Burton of Ohio is again trying to prevent the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. He wants all he can get for the Ohio, however. Burton is not regarded as an angel or a saint by the people of the Mississippi valley. If ever they get a chance at him he will have neither the wings of an angel or the robe of a saint. He will be so naked politically that he will want a barrel bigger than any politician ever tapped.

Three members of the supreme court, three members of the Springfield court of appeals, one member of the Kansas City court of appeals, one member of the St. Louis court of appeals, a governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and a member of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners are to be elected in November. One candidate for each of those offices will be nominated by each political party in August, besides candidates for congress, the state senate and circuit judges.

Good roads and plenty of them is a popular idea in Missouri now. Until a republican state administration took hold of the problem of good roads there seemed to be nothing but theories before the people. For two years the road builders have been busy with plows and scrapers and graders and wagons. The editors and speakers who were theretofore so busy with theories can now take a rest while practical road builders are lifting Missouri highways above the mud.

The supreme court having served notice that citizens who apply for protective writs must show clean hands, it will not henceforth be easy to stop enforcement of law by applying for an injunction.

If anybody knows of a single detail or incident connected with the sinking of the Titanic that the newspapers have not chronicled in full let him speak now or forever hereafter hold his peace.

Democratic law makers cannot reduce the high cost of living but they can reduce the income of the wage earner and the farmer so that the cost of living will be harder to meet.

Woman suffrage is becoming more and more popular in the western states, but in the conservative east mere men must continue to do all the voting for many years to come.

The 48 states of the union will now decide whether the people or the politicians shall select United States senators.

This Little Old World.

This little old planet is rolling along
To the lilt of a laugh and a rollicking song,
And ever a welcoming smile.
And better and better 'tis growing each day,
And love bending over to brighten the way,
And lighten each wearying mile.

This little old earth is a haven of rest,
With bloesoms strewn over its motherly breast,
And sending their fragrance around.
There's ever a word of the kindest cheer
To gladden our hearts when the journey grows drear,
While plenty and pleasure abound.

This little old world is a refuge of love,
With rapturous skies bending o'er us above,
And little ones clasping our hand;
While eyes, all alight, smile the joy that they know
Back into our own, with a heart all aglow,
And a yearning we well understand.

This little old world is a beautiful sphere,
While Love leads the way and is hovering near,
To guide us along on our way.
It radiates joy, if our hearts are alight
With all that is happy and cheerful and bright,
Wherever we're led day by day.

—E. A. Brininstool, in Los Angeles Express.

In late years the senate has been referred to as a rich man's club. Not a few of the senators have been accused of corrupt methods in procuring their seats. There is now pending in the senate the case of Lorimer from Illinois, a republican elected with the aid of democratic members of a legislature that was republican in both branches. Some of the democrats who voted for him have acknowledged they were bribed. This case has excited more comment than others because legislators are seldom induced by money or other consideration to vote for a senatorial candidate of opposite politics; yet it is not an exceptional case as far as bribery is concerned. Many men have bought their way into the United States senate.

And yet, in most of the states, men of high character and eminent fitness have been elected to the senate without the use of money or corrupt methods.

It is a matter of state pride that the legislature of Missouri has never been debauched by a senatorial election. For many years George G. Vest and Francis M. Cockrell were regularly re-elected because they were incorruptible and held in high esteem. They were poor men, unable to expend or to command money to corrupt members of the legislature, had they been dis-

This state will doubtless ratify the proposed amendment to the federal constitution as a direct election of senators is far preferable to a mere selection of party candidates, who must thereafter be elected by partisans in the legislature. The proposed amendment must be ratified by two thirds of all the states before it can become effective. There is serious doubt of its final ratification. Should it be ratified, and should provision be made for the direct election of presidents, party caucuses and conventions for the election of these high officials will soon be abolished.

Victory in Missouri.

Republican leaders in position to know assert positively that the party in this state is in good trim to meet the democrats next fall and that another state victory is practically assured. At Republican state headquarters there is no doubt of an organized, united, militant republican host ready to fall in line and march in solid phalanx under nominated leaders. It is no time for the knocker. The man with the bugle will run over the man with the hammer. Republicans are going to win this year. Do not doubt that, but get busy and keep busy till shouting time comes.